

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

The cathode includes a current collector on which the cathode active material can be coated or otherwise deposited. The current collector can have a region in contact with positive lead 28 and a second region in contact with the active material. The current collector serves to conduct electricity between the positive lead 28 and the active material. The current collector can be made of a material that is strong and is a good electrical conductor (i.e. has a low resistivity), for example a metal such as stainless steel, titanium, aluminum or an aluminum alloy. More specifically, the current collector advantageously is composed of a material having a high yield strength, e.g. greater than 50 MPa 2.5 lb/in, a high tensile strength, e.g. greater than 100 MPa 5 lb/in, and a low resistivity, e.g. less than 10-4 Ω•cm or less than 10-5 Ω•cm. The aluminum or aluminum alloy current collector can cost less and have a lower resistivity than one of either stainless steel or titanium.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 17 with the following amended paragraph:

The mechanical and electrical properties of a grid, such as hardness, yield strength, tensile strength, and resistivity, can be influenced by the composition of the grid, the material thickness, strand width, and the grid long dimension (LWD) and short dimension (SWD). The LWD and the SWD of the grid can reflect the machine direction of the grid. FIG. 2 depicts a grid and the various dimensions of the grid. The grid includes an array of diamond-shaped openings. The conductivity of the grid in the LWD differs from the conductivity of the grid in the SWD. In addition, treatment of the grid such as annealing, leveling or pulling can influence its mechanical properties. Annealing, or heat-treatment, can change the hardness or temper of the material. Leveling by passing the grid between rollers can reduce the thickness of the grid, flatten it, and increase its temper by strain hardening. In certain circumstances, a T3, H36 or H38 temper can be desirable. Pulling a grid involves applying a force to alter the grid dimensions, for instance by increasing the SWD. Altering the grid dimensions can alter the current path through the grid,

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and therefore alter the resistivity in the machine direction and/or the cross direction. Pulling a grid can decrease plasticity and increase tensile strength of the material. The more the grid has been pulled, the less flexible and more brittle it can become.

Please replace the abstract at page 19 with the following amended abstract:

A primary lithium battery can include a current collector that includes aluminum, a cap that includes aluminum, or both. The current collector can be coated with a cathode material The aluminum battery components can have high mechanical strength and low electrical resistance.

Please replace the title at page 1 with the following amended title:

Battery Including Coated Aluminum Components